

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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WEATHER: FORECAST
CHANGE.
Barometer 29.77

September 20th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 74, p.m. 78; Humidity...95, 89.

September 20th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 81; Humidity...84, 82.

No. 8897

十一月八日壬子

SATURDAY,

SEPTEMBER 21, 1912.

大英

十一月九日癸卯

836 per Anton
Sue's Corp. 10' Chart.

TELEGRAMS.

KING GEORGE.

MAY VISIT AFRICA.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph"]
London, September 20.
The "Pall Mall Gazette" says it is believed that His Majesty the King has provisionally accepted an invitation to visit South Africa in 1914. The trip is expected to include a visit to Rhodesia, where there will probably be a special occasion worthy of the Royal visit in connection with the change in the status of that territory.

NO INVITATION.

Later.
His Majesty's Secretary, interviewed by a Reuter's representative, stated that the King had received no invitation to visit South Africa.

MANOEUVRE LESSONS.

AEROPLANE LIMITATIONS.

London, September 20.

Officers at the manoeuvres ridicule the suggestion that aeroplanes caused a "stalemate." An interesting point elicited at a conference of the Generals was the admission of General Haig, commander of the invading army, that the aeroplanes were unable to locate a whole division of 12,000 men, and horses, whose march, under General Grierson, the commander of the defending army, starting under cover of darkness, was concealed by hutting the hedgerows and woods. When the sound of an aeroplane was heard, the men sought cover.

Nevertheless the new arm proved most valuable owing to the extent, speed and accuracy of the reports.

The Territorial cyclists, and motor cyclists, were also most useful.

Aviation experts forecast a more extensive use of cavalry and horse artillery as the result of accelerating the speed of movements due to aircraft.

INCONCLUSIVE.

Later.
The discussion on the part taken by aeroplanes in the manoeuvres still continues. There is now a tendency to regard the performances as inconclusive on the ground of the regulations forbidding opposing machines to approach one another, while in actual warfare they would constantly attempt to destroy one another with the view of thus preventing the aviators from obtaining information.

Some urge that the regulations in future should provide for aircraft getting certain positions to put their opponents out of action.

AIRSHIP WRECKED.

Later.
The Army airship Gamma, returning to Farnborough from the manoeuvres, alighted at Devizes owing to a strong wind, and collided with a hayrick.

The airship was wrecked and the officers aboard had narrow escapes.

NORWAY'S WELCOME.

London, September 20.
The British squadron has arrived at Copenhagen and has been much feted.

A sensation was caused by the simultaneous visit of the German airship Hansa from Hamburg, commanded by Count Zeppelin.

The airship did not fly over the squadron, but at the request of the Danish authorities it landed for half an hour, and then started on its return voyage to Hamburg.

TELEGRAMS.

SWIMMING.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph"]
London, September 20.
Hatswell broke a world's record by swimming the 1,000 yards at Glasgow in 13 minutes, 22.3 seconds.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

ARRIVES IN LONDON.

London, September 20.
M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrived at Victoria Station to-day and was received by the Russian Ambassador and representatives of Sir Edward Grey from the Foreign Office.

AN INCIDENT.

At the moment of the arrival a man rushed up to the carriage flourishing a placard and shouting: "Clear out of Persia; Down with Russia!" He was immediately seized by detectives.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

TIBETANS WANT PEACE.

From Chinese Sources
Peking, September 20.

The Dalai Lama has asked for peace. President Yuan intends to appoint Wan Cheong-hang as Peace Commissioner.

ONLY REPUBLICANS.

The Chinese residents abroad have telegraphed to the Central Government opposing the sending abroad of ex-officials of the Manchu Government as Chinese Ministers, as they are considered a disgrace to the Republican Government.—"Shat Po."

POLICE ATTACKED.

Shanghai, September 20.

The police in Peking, owing to their strict enquiries into the exposure of the Government's secret methods by the Press, have been severely attacked by General Huang Hsing and Chang Ping-lun. The police have now decided to lay a complaint on the matter before the State Council.

REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY.

President Yuan has despatched Tang Fa-lung to Hupeh in connection with the making of preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution.

SALT TRADE.

Chang Hin has suggested to the Government means of reorganizing the salt trade. He advocates raising the price of salt by four cash per cattie.

INDIGENT STUDENTS.

Yim Fok, Warden of the College at Peking, has been arrested by the police while on his way back to Peking from Tientsin, opium being found in his possession. The students are extremely indignant and are trying to persuade Yim to resign.—"Shat Po."

MANOEUVRES.

Shanghai, September 20.
Vice-President Li has proposed the holding of autumn manoeuvres in Hupeh.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

RUSSIAN ANARCHY.

Shanghai, September 20.
It is reported that Russian anarchists have risen against the Russian Government. The troops stationed at Hsi-lung-kiang have been recalled.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

TELEGRAMS.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

SOME OF THE KILLED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph"]
London, September 20.
Among those killed in the railway disaster at Ditton, Lancashire were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Roby, of Rainhill.
Mr. Sherwin, Helsby.
Mr. Cordelle, Liverpool.
Mrs. Marshall, Liverpool.
Mrs. Thomas, Liverpool.
Miss McArdle, Liverpool.
Miss Owen, Liverpool.
Miss Lloyd, Liverpool.
Mr. Poole, St. Helens.
Mr. Garner, St. Helens.
Mrs. Rees, Abergale.
Mr. Hughes (driver), Llandudno.
Mr. Lunn (fireman), Llandudno.

THE PIRATES.

Macao Portuguese Sail for Vong-Cam.

News comes to hand that a large Portuguese force, including infantry, armed police and the body of men locally known as the Civil Guard, equipped with machine guns and plentiful ammunition, marched out of their respective barracks at Macao yesterday morning at dawn, to the Naval Stone pier in the Inner Harbour. At first it was thought that the men were merely out on manoeuvres, but we are now able to state, on the best authority, that they were embarking for the islands within the Dependency with the sole view of routing out the pirates situated in those quarters.

Quite a fleet of Portuguese launches awaited the troops and, when these had embarked, the boats at once made steam for the island of Vong-Cam, which is close to Taipa and Colowan. The combined forces were under Captain Canavarro who was for fourteen years Commandant of the island of Taipa.

The "Macao." 3. If the pirates or robbers are seized in the conduct of a raid, they shall be sent to Canton for trial and punishment.

4. This agreement has been made purely in reference to pirates and robbers, and nothing in this agreement shall be taken to alter or affect the question of boundaries in dispute between the two contracting parties.

SMUGGLING OF ASIATIC LABOUR.

In view of Mr. Gabriel's statement on page 4 to-day the following is especially interesting:

Washington, August 16.—It became known to-day that the American Federation of Labour was instrumental in having inserted in the bill to create a commission on industrial relations, an amendment calling for an investigation of the smuggling into the United States of Asiatic labour. The Federation, it is understood, has had men for three years investigating this question on the Pacific Coast and in various islands of the Pacific, and it is desirous of turning over to the new commission the information which it has collected, with a view of securing legislation making the immigration laws in this respect more strict.

The bill as amended in the Senate yesterday will probably pass the House this afternoon. President Taft has intimated to those who have been interesting themselves in the measure that he will appoint the members of the commission after consultation with the Committee on Industrial Relations of which Samuel M. Gompers is chairman.

TELEGRAMS.

THE TURF.

CHASEWITCH BETTING.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph"]
London, September 20.
The betting for the Chasewitch Stakes, to be run on October 16 at Newmarket, over a distance of 21 miles, is as follows:

100 to 9 agst. Balscadden.
100 to 8 Tora.
100 to 8 Ultimus.
100 to 7 Irish Marine.
100 to 7 Papaver.
100 to 6 Tootles.
100 to 6 Bryony.
100 to 6 Lady Eileen.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

The betting for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, to be run over a distance of one mile one furlong at Newmarket on the 30th inst., is:

100 to 7 agst. Brancapeth.

100 to 6 Polkerris.

25 to 1 Mordred.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUGAR CROP.

EUROPEAN ESTIMATES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph"]
London, September 20.
The estimates of the coming European sugar crop are light, placing the total yield at 8,515,000 tons.

ULSTER DETERMINED.

WILL HESITATE AT NOTHING.

London, September 20.
Sir Edward Carson, after addressing an assemblage of 20,000 at Lisburn, read the Ulster covenant, and said he hoped it would form the basis of an organised resistance on which the Unionists might have to decide if the Government continued its fatuous and nefarious policy. He and his associates would hesitate at nothing in defence of Ireland.

The members of the Unionist Club, armed with dummy rifles, presented arms on Sir Edward Carson's arrival, and the members of another Club turned out in khaki uniform.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 22nd September, 10th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.); Matins 11 a.m.: Responses, Ferial; Venit, Dyce, Pens, Crotch; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle, Benedictus, Troutbeck, Hymns, 221, 200, 215.

Evensong 5.45 P.M. (Full Choir) Responses, Ferial; Psalms, of the 22nd evening; Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Barnby in E.; Anthem, "Love not the World;" Sullivan; Hymns, 530, 477; Sevenfold Amen.

Union Church, Kennedy Road:

—Preacher, Rev. C. H. Hickling; 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns 215, 245, 280, 243, Chant 59. Subject, Character in Friendship; 6 p.m. Worship Hymns 1, 220, 193, 236, 351. Subject, Capital for Business.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

—Holy Communion 8.00 a.m.; Matins 11.00 a.m.; Evensong 6.00 p.m. Rev. N. C. Popa M. A.

Sunday 22nd September 1912:

Morning Service Hymns 35, 297,

540, 200; Venit, Dyce, Psalm

CVII Crotch, Te Deum, Russell

Jones and Pye; Benedictus, Lingard. Responses, Ferial, Evening Service; Hymns 193,

200, 477, 31; Psalms, CVIII

Russell, OIX Smart and Good-

enough; Magnificat, Woodward

(13th Morning); Nunc Dimittis, Haervalg (7th Evening) Responses

Ferial; Vesper Hymn.

St. Peter's Church, West Point:

—Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 6.15 p.m. Holy Communion, 7.15 p.m.

Seamen's Institute, Gospel

Meeting, 8 p.m.

Garrison Divine Service:

Church of England, Victoria,

Cathedral, 9.15 a.m. Chaplain;

Detention Barrack, 8.30 a.m. Chaplain;

Church of England, Stone-

catters, Barracks, 11 a.m. Chap-

lain;

Church of England, Military

Hospital, Bowen Road, 8 p.m.

Chaplain;

Church of England, Lyemun,

Barracks, Under Orders,

Senior Officer;

Church of Eng-

land, Kowloon, St. Andrew's

Church, 10 a.m. Offic.

Clergyman;

Congregationalist;

Victor, Union Church, 11.0

a.m. Offic. Clergyman;

Notices



FINEST OLD DUTCH GIN & LIQUEURS.



FINEST OLD SCHIEDAM

\$14.00 per Case of 12 Quarts
INCLUDING DUTY.SAMPLE BOTTLES FREE
LIQUEUR GLASSES

GRATIS

to regular buyers on application
to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD

THE
SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING.

Advertising is both a science and an art. We have studied that science.

Do you know the ART?

Can you write a catchy ad.?—very few can.

A good ad. is one that catches the eyes, then holds the attention.

Can you do it? We can.

Let us write your ads. for you, insert them in any paper you fancy, but let us write them for you, we like it, that will be our recompense.

Choose your paper, put them in, watch results.

ADVICE:—Insert them in the paper with the largest circulation—that is the secret of judicious advertising.

All the papers have the largest circulation, if you doubt it, ask them; then tell us, what they tell you.

The other fellow is losing all the money. True; that is the reason he is able TO KEEP UP the advertising rate!

THEY KNOW that the other fellow is losing money hand over fist, if YOU doubt it, ask them, they will tell you candidly; "it is quite true."

The cheapest ad. is the dearest. Why? do you know your business and ask why?

Do you advertise because of friendship? No?

To reach the people? Yes, yes, that is the reason and it can only be accomplished by advertising in the paper that has the largest circulation! But if they all have the largest circulation, I must advertise in all the papers? Quite so, if you think

Shipping

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBÉ, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "PULTALA," 4,154 tons, Captain Tallant, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 30th September, at daylight; to be followed on the 12th October by S.S. "ITOLA," Captain Tucker, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, Capt. H. Carey, now here and ready to load 10th in t. will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and RANGOON on the 23rd September, at Noon, followed by S.S. "OKARA," 5,931 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, on the 4th October, at Noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1912.

AGENTS.

Notices

THE LEEDS FORGE CO.,
LTD., LEEDS.Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
of every description.Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-
STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in
Hongkong and China.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.

Agents.

BUFTONFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1912.

[42]

Hotels

HONGKONG HOTEL
A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

Now Open.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1912.

J. H. D'AGGART,
Manager. [26]GRAND HOTEL
NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, ACCOMMODATION, CLEAN-
LINESS, AND COLD DRINKS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Tel. 107.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE
(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under
entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent
Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and
separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Term-
moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

For particular rates apply to PROPRIETORS.

Telephone 170. Telegrams: "Astor." [24]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK
at
BELLE VIEW HOTEL

Telephone No. 907.

Sessions: 10 A.M. to 12 NOON, 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents.
5 P.M. to 8 P.M. 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.
String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday, commencing from
4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [28]

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Under European Management.

Electric Light and Lifts.

Latest Improvements.

Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 878.

H. HAYNES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [68]

THE TAIWAN
RAILWAY
HOTEL.

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

Under the Direct Management of the

Taiwan Railway Dept.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND

GOOD SERVICE, RATES

6 YEN AND UP.

Uniformed host, porter meets all

trains and steamers. Luggage are

ranged for without any trouble to

guests.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]

1, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower St.) ESTABLISHED 1900. [43]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWYAN TOWERS & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [43]

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famine Districts with an

area of 80,000 square miles.

TWO and a half million people

facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-

BUTION TO DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Treasure, H. C. GUILLETT, Esq.,
Manager, International Building Co.,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [43]

[43]

Notice

GUINNESS' ST CULT,
THE WELL-KNOWN

"HORSEHEAD"

BRAND.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK

MACGREGOR & CO.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

Daily Press.

Tariff Reform.

Even Mr. Bonar Law, ardent Tariff Reformer as he is, and strongly as he believes it would benefit the people of the country, gave at the last election his support to the Referendum. "If they found by a Referendum that the people did not want Tariff Reform, then he would not wish to force it upon them." Mr. Law delivered himself of these views in December, 1910, and in another speech delivered a few days later, he said: "If the Conservative Party had a small majority it is obvious that they could not at once carry out a policy of Tariff Reform, but if they had it in their power to submit the question to the people as a clear issue by means of a Referendum—and they had the people behind them—they could go on with the measure, however small their majority might be." We are not aware that the views of the Unionist Leader have undergone any important change on the question since; and in view of the want of agreement and cohesion in the ranks of the Liberal Party, brought about not only by far-reaching measures already passed, but by those which have been foreshadowed, notably the advanced programme on land taxation; and, again, having regard to the rebellious attitude of the Labour Party, there would seem to be the prospect of an assured victory for the Unionist Party were a general election to take place in the immediate future; and the Tariff Reform issue be left for decision by Referendum. But Mr. F. E. Smith's declaration a few days ago reveals that the Unionist leaders are by no means unanimous on this policy, and so long as that is the case, we are inclined to believe that the Liberal Party stands in no imminent danger of being turned out of office.

South China Morning Post.

Crime in Hongkong.

Punishment is far too frequently administered with the delicate touch of a velvet hand and when criminals find that the risks are comparatively small they are prone to take advantage. The time seems to have arrived in our opinion when a substantial increase in the European police and detective forces is essential in order that a general round-up of undesirables may be made. The Canton and Macao traffic requires much closer watching than it has received in the past and we are sure that the bench would be supported if for time at least it administered justice with the utmost rigour. By these means and no other can good order be maintained in Hongkong so long as conditions remain unsettled in neighbouring territories. A drastic disease demands drastic treatment.

China Mail.

Mr. Churchill and the Navy. Lord Charles Beresford has publicly described the First Lord as "worse than Mr. McKenna." That is an accusation which should not be made lightly against any man, and we are loth to accept it without qualification. But we can easily see that Mr. Churchill's abilities will be worse than useless if he cannot control his passion for meddling and for assuming that kind of control which, frankly, he is not competent to exercise. His business is first to ascertain from the proper advisers what constitutes a fairly generous estimate of our naval needs; and next to press on the Cabinet the absolute necessity of making proper provision. The rest, if he is wise, he will leave to a technical staff which has never shown itself inadequate to its responsibilities. It is as the critics allege, he is neglecting his proper functions in order to constitute himself a general busybody, he may even reach that high eminence of "worse than Mr. McKenna." The Naval Correspondent is frank but not unfriendly statement of the actual state of feeling in the Service will serve a most useful purpose in inducing Mr. Churchill to look back in the mirror.

FOR SALE

OLD CHINA CURIOS.

A fine lot of China Vases

1. Bang de louch (Ming Dynasty).

(about 24 inches high).

2. Hong lue, black ground with two birds.

(24 inches).

3. Hong lue, black ground with red rose.

(24 inches).

4. Hong lue black ground with white rose.

5. pair Ming Dynasty square shaped black ground

with seasonal flowers.

6. pair Ming lue, black ground with five colours

(24 inches).

7. pair of vases, white colour, plain

colours, very high.

8. Bang de louch (Ming Dynasty).

9. Hong lue, five colour, Ming Dynasty.

10. Hong lue, five colour, Ming Dynasty.

11. Hong lue, five colour, Ming Dynasty.

12. Hong lue, five colour, Ming Dynasty.

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33. Hong lue, five colour, Ming Dynasty.

34. Hong lue, five colour, Ming Dynasty.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

Dr. Morrison Says there is No Danger of Disruption.

Following is the full text of the letter which Dr. Morrison recently sent to the "Times":—

Sir.—In a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for the Recognition of Chinese Republic" a Chinese advocate, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, who recently returned to China after a brilliant career, opens his case in the following words:—"The Chinese Republic is an accomplished fact. After a revolution characterized by a rapidity, penebleness, and moderation unique in the long history of the world, the oldest Monarchy on earth has become the youngest Republic."

And few of those who have seen the extraordinary change that has taken place in China since the outbreak of the Revolution and the inauguration of the Republic, and who witness the efforts towards better government now being put forth in every direction, can dispute the correctness of this assertion. Yet in England writers still discuss affairs in China with the most gloomy pessimism, foreseeing foreign intervention, universal anarchy, China split up into warring kingdoms, chaos, bankruptcy, and the ruin of foreign bondholders.

During the last few days the English papers teem with alarming reports from China, forecasting the imminence of civil war between the south and the north, and the inevitable disruption of China. We are asked to believe that the fate of the country is trembling in the balance. Amid this wild and irresponsible sensationalism the temporally worded telegram of your well-informed Correspondent in Hankow comes as a welcome relief. In what is elsewhere described as the centre of unrest he reports a boom in trade irreconcilable with the reports of anarchy in the interior.

Conditions Improving.

Two weeks ago last Tuesday I left Peking for London on a hurried journey. The night before my departure I was entertained by the President at dinner, at which were present his confidential Chinese advisors and the chief members of his secretariat. The President was in excellent spirits. Everywhere, he said, conditions were improving. The General Huang Hsing, of Nanking, who on April 14th was made Generalissimo of the Southern Forces, "as soon as order was restored, the post to be abolished," had retired from his post, order having been restored. The General Chen Chi-mei, whose conduct of affairs in Shanghai, where he had retained command of 15,000 troops, had frequently involved the Central Government in grave difficulties, had retired, and his command had been absorbed by the Military Governor of Nanking, who is himself a man of wide experience, a native of Szechuan province. The President was looking forward with pleasure to the arrival of Sun Yat-sen, to whom he was arranging that every honour should be shown. The finest building in Peking, the Foreign Office, where the President himself resided for several months after his election, was being prepared for his reception. A high naval officer had been sent to Shanghai to bring him to Taku in a Chinese cruise.

Cordial Relations.

With Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, who struck the first blow for the Republic, the relations of Yuan Shih-ka were most cordial, and I am confident, are still cordial. The President has never lost an opportunity of bearing public testimony to the latter's sagacity, statesmanship, and patriotism.

And now we are asked to believe that the President is conspiring for the Vice-President's downfall—the downfall, that is to say, of the man who is his master. Could anything be more fantastic? The execution of two officials, one of whom had taken a prominent part in the original outbreak of October last year, is held to have precipitated a grave crisis, so that the fate of China is again described as trembling in the balance. Indisputable evidence was sent by the Vice-

President that these two arch-conspirators were plotting against the Government. They were endeavouring to sow dissension in the Army, and already had secured many followers in Wuchang, where they and Li Yuan-hung resided. If the execution, in accordance with martial law, had taken place there, the difficulties of Li Yuan-hung would have been increased. It was therefore decided by court-martial in Hupeh that the two conspirators should be executed in Peking. Undoubtedly in a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for the Recognition of Chinese Republic" a Chinese advocate, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, who recently returned to China after a brilliant career, opens his case in the following words:—"The Chinese Republic is an accomplished fact. After a revolution characterized by a rapidity, penebleness, and moderation unique in the long history of the world, the oldest Monarchy on earth has become the youngest Republic."

And few of those who have seen the extraordinary change that has taken place in China since the outbreak of the Revolution and the inauguration of the Republic, and who witness the efforts towards better government now being put forth in every direction, can dispute the correctness of this assertion. Yet in England writers still discuss affairs in China with the most gloomy pessimism, foreseeing foreign intervention, universal anarchy, China split up into warring kingdoms, chaos, bankruptcy, and the ruin of foreign bondholders.

Parties in the Council.

Here in England you are asked the believe that the three parties of which the Advisory Council is composed are hostile factions whose quarrels threaten the existence of the Republic. Nothing could be more misleading. These parties differ in their programmes, as political parties do in all countries, but all three are equally Republican. The most powerful party, the Tung Meng-hui, advocate a party Cabinet as opposed to a coalition Government. Its platform is the reform of local government, the equality of the sexes, the spread of education, the development of colonization, and the enforcement of conscription. It comprises some of the most brilliant men in China, such men as Wang Chang-hui and Tsai Yuan-pei, pure-minded patriots, whose ambition it is to see China raised in the family of nations. To suggest that this party is going to lead its forces into civil war and bring about the disruption of the State is mischievous nonsense. You are asked to believe that it is the southern party, and that in what the sensational papers are describing as "the impending civil war," they will organize the southern forces to attack the northern. But members of this party are numerous in Peking; they are employed by and are trusted by the President himself, who has, I am confident, no warmer friend, though he differs from him no questions of policy, than Mr. Tang Shao-ji, the first Prime Minister of the Republic and the most important member of the party. And this leads me to remind you of the attacks made upon the Prime Minister on the occasion of his leaving Peking on June 15.

Tang's "Flight."

Only yesterday I read in English newspapers that Mr. Tang Shao-ji had "abscended" from Peking. His unexpected journey to Tientsin is habitually described as a "flight to the refuge of the foreign concession in Tientsin." Could anything be more unjust? Tientsin is eighty miles distant by rail from Peking. Mr. Tang on the Friday evening had a dispute with the President as to the appointment of the Military Governor of Tientsin. Mr. Tang considered that the President was under an obligation to appoint a certain official; the President considered that he was under no such obligation. Mr. Tang next morning went down to Tientsin by the ordinary train by which we all travel. He is known to practically every Chinese and every foreigner in Peking. In Tientsin he has a house, his wife, and children. He had frequently gone down at the week-end in the same way to see them, and his previous visits had caused no comment. But on this occasion the sensation-mongers saw fit to describe his journey in terms that were little short of disgraceful.

When I left China on August 6 conditions were everywhere improving. Customs returns proved this conclusively. Expressed in gold, the Customs collections of this year promise to be the highest on record. Revival

of trade was widespread, and this despite disastrous floods in several provinces. All loans secured upon the Customs had been paid to date both as regards interest and sinking fund, and there was a considerable surplus from native Customs accumulating to meet the resumption of the Boxer indemnity payments, which have been suspended since last October. All railway loan payments had been met. Every railway in the country was doing well, with aggregate earnings in excess of any previous year. Every missionary and Consular report coming from inland China to which I had access, reported improvement and progress. How can these facts be reconciled with the theory that conditions are inevitably leading to civil war?

It is held to be a reproach and a danger that the new men now active in the government of China are without experience. Under the old regime and the rule of corrupt Princes and degraded eunuchs men of Western training and modern culture had little opportunity of employment. Had such men had a voice in the government would China have lost the Primrose Province, and would the position in Manchuria be what it is to-day? Would China have been involved in the Boxer rebellion? Contrast the treatment of foreigners during this widespread revolution, when foreign life and property were everywhere held sacred throughout the twenty-two provinces, with the conditions in China during the Boxer rebellion, when the Throne itself offered money rewards for the heads of foreign men, women, and children. The members of the Cabinet and of the Advisory Council may be inexperienced men, but certainly no body of men who have held rule before in China can be compared with them in intelligence, training, and education.

People in England hardly realize the immense change that has had to take place in the administration of the country. Under the old regime no man could hold office in the province of his birth. Now the reverse rule is observed. Most officials in the provinces are now natives of the provinces in which they are serving. Surely the interests of the province are thus better served than under the old system, when officials sent to provinces to which they were not bound by ties of birth had as their main object the amassing of the large fortune in the shortest time, bleeding the province in the interests of the corrupt Manchu Government in Peking, to whom they owed their office. For the first time the people who pay the taxes have a voice in the expenditure of their taxes.

These changes have involved the recasting of the whole internal machinery of Government. That the change has been effected with such comparative smoothness should inspire hope in the future of the country and should enable observers to realize how little foundation there is for hysterical and sensational forecasts of civil war and disruption.—I am, etc., G. E. Morrison.

Artillery Mansions, S.W., August 22nd.

Commenting upon Dr. Morrison's letter, the "Times," in a leading article says:—

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
for each insertion.

WANTED:

BOARD AND RESIDENCE in private family wanted by gentleman. State particulars to "Boarder," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 11th Sept. 1912. [678]

LOST.

A Black and White Japanese pup, 3 to 4 months old, answering to the name of "Nikko." Finder please return to "Bay View," Kowloon, or Noronha & Co., Hongkong, Hongkong, 18th Sept. 1912. [676]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR-BOAT 24ft. speed 6 to 7 knots; double cylinder 10 H.P. Engine, Battery and Magneto Ignition; recently overhauled and painted; very simple engine; price \$300 (ninety hundred dollars); only for sale as Regiment is being split up on detachment duty for several months. For further particulars and trial apply to Messrs. Secretary, 26th Punjab, Rennies Mill, Hongkong, Hongkong, 13th Sept. 1912. [683]

TO LET.

VACANT. Comfortably furnished double bedroom. Good locality. Apply "Boarder," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 19th Sept. 1912. [676]

COMFORTABLY furnished bedroom, suitable for bachelor; lot without board. Attendance, hot bath \$25 monthly. Apply "View," c/o this Paper. Hongkong, 19th Sept. 1912. [677]

ATLORA, No. 59, Robinson Road, with Garden and Lawn; moderate rental. Apply to COMPRADORE, Holland China Trading Co., Hongkong, S.-pt., 17th 1912. [671]

MODRENAH, 21 The Peak, for six months from 1st November. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 3rd Sept. 1912. [680]

TO LET LARGE substantially built, Godown situated on water front, East Point. For further particulars apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 13th Aug., 1912. [688]

TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Pedder Street. One roomed Office. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 22nd Mar. 1912. [681]

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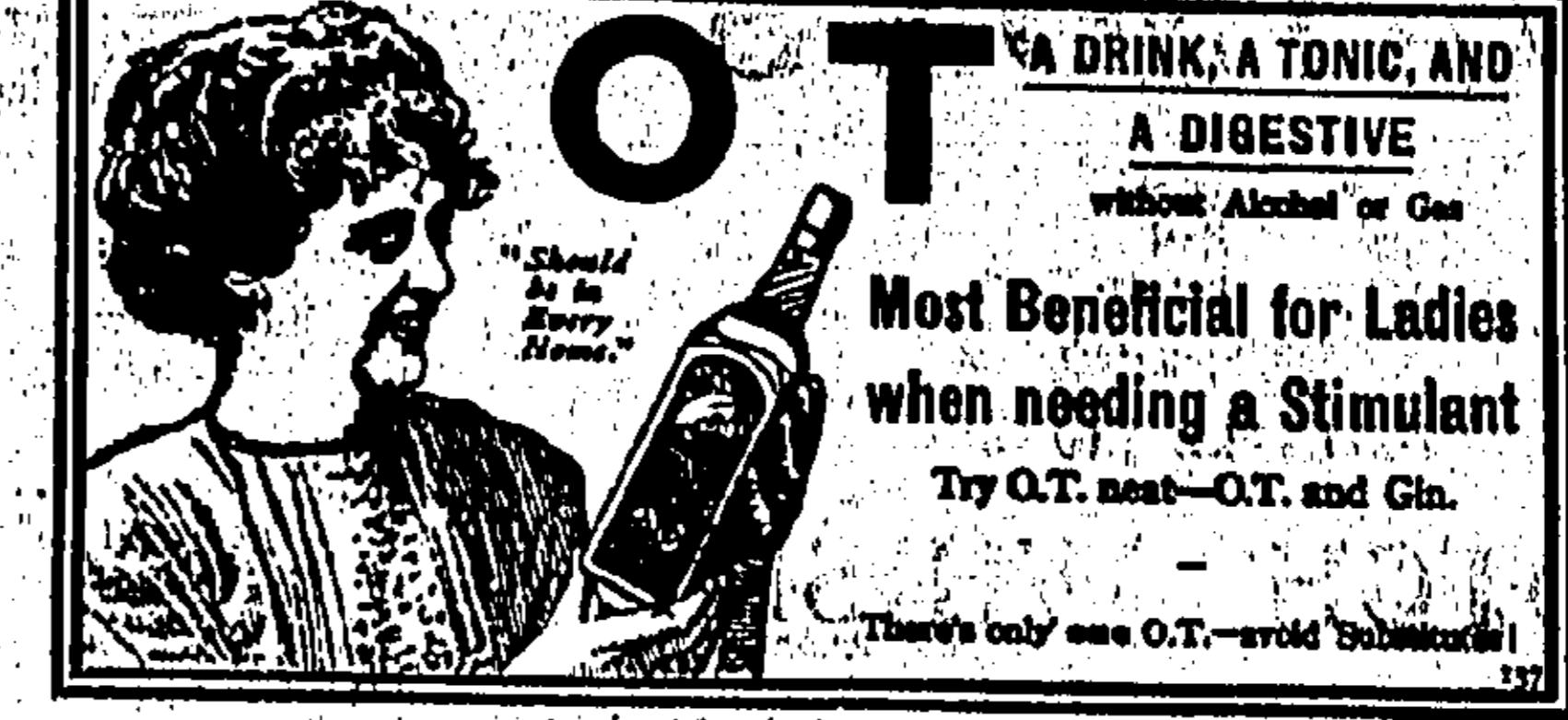
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DOCKYARD MANAGER, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and Noon.

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Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed ice if desired, to any aerated beverage to improve the flavour and form a blend that is most grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of whisky or gin in a remarkable manner and lessens the intoxicating effects.

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A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES.

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WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
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20

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth, and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1912.

TRAVEL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WORKERS.

We reported on Thursday that the committee of the Hodgson Pratt Memorial is starting a system of travel-scholarships whereby young artisans of either sex will be enabled to study the industrial methods and conditions that exist in other countries. The idea is admirable; so admirable that one would like to see the State not content to leave the carrying out of it solely to one private charity. The history of the part taken, during the past forty years, by the British Education Department in the furthering of the real interests of the working man's son is an unhappy one; unhappy, in that its best-laid schemes in the direction of technical training have been failures or—worse still—half successes. Liberal and Conservative alike have muddled things. It is as though the successive governments have regarded the problem as one that could be solved by a few theories backed by the outlay of a vast amount of public money. So far as we understand it, the Education Act of 1870 was framed with a view to giving to the children of that generation a better opportunity than their fathers had enjoyed; and the same may presumably be said of the various subsequent endeavours to provide technical education for the youth of the country.

At present, however, it would seem that the only result achieved has been that of making the child of the worker discontented with his lot and ashamed of his own father; to stock his head with a smattering of everything useless, and to flood the land with lads and men unready for any but unskilled work. The carpenter's son, instead of being proud of his craft and keen to be a more clever mechanic than his father, scorns the bench and the apron and hankers after an office, stool and a black coat, even though, as a creak, he will earn half what he could have earned as a mechanic.

Theorists in education have played at teaching trades long enough. They have spent untold money in allowing lads who had no aptitude for carpentering to waste time with expensive tools, or in teaching short-hand and book-keeping to others who had a real bent for designing or for engineering. Our mediæval fathers regarded trade as a thing serious and sacred; a thing to be proud, not ashamed, of; and one's practice lad vied with another in attempting to outdo all rivals in mastering perfectly his particular craft or art. At present only a small percentage of English lads learn any trade whatever, for the poor man's son must leave school at the first possible moment and, set himself to wage-earning, as a labourer or as a junior clerk, in either of which cases he has usually sealed his own doom and condemned himself for life to a calling which is cruelly over-crowded by reason of its making no demand for special training. If half the money spent on day and evening schools were devoted to apprenticeship to definite trades, we should soon see the end of much of the existent poverty and discontent. The State could well afford to guard against lads who are of a wage-earning age being a burden on their parents, by slightly adding to the small payment received by learners. To "educe" a boy up to the age of fifteen and then to turn him adrift, unprepared for any useful work, is to be guilty of the worst form of cruelty. Arm him with a trade and he can always find work—if not at home, in the Colonies; leave him with nothing, and there is no room for him in England, and—with the steadily increasing tendency to employ negroes, Kanakas and Asiatics for unskilled work—there will soon be less than no room for him in the populous overseas.

DAY BY DAY.

We best redeme the past by forgetting it.

Mails Arrived.

The following mails arrived to-day:—s.s. Kaijo maru from Coast Ports and s.s. Haimun from Coast Ports.

Big Silver Shipment.

We learn that the Hongkong and Shanghai and Chartered Banks have to-day shipped for North China seven hundred cases each containing three thousand silver dollars.

New Advertisement.

An advertisement on page 3 to-day announces for sale a motor boat, speed 6 to 7 knots, double cylinder, 10 h.p. engine. Particulars may be had from the Mess Secretary, 26th Punjabis, Rennies Mill, Hongkong.

Sir Alfred Winsloe.

The retirement, on age limit, of Admiral Sir A. W. Moore gives his full stop to Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville, says "Truth." Sir Alfred Winsloe, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, now stands at the head of the vice-admirals' list.

Stolen Wood.

Three weeks' hard labour was the punishment meted out to a man by Mr. E. A. Irving, at the Police Court this morning, for stealing a piece of wood from Praya East. Inspector McHardy said the man arrived about 5.30 this morning.

Assessor of Rates.

The Gazette notifies that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. David Wood to act as Assessor of Rates during the absence on leave of Mr. Arthur Chapman, V.D., or until further notice, with effect from the 10th instant.

It Cold, Steal Cotton Yarn.

A coolie thought there was some wisdom in appropriating a quantity of cotton yarn because he felt cold, or at least this was what he told Mr. E. A. Irving, when he was charged with the larceny of it, this morning. The Magistrate did not concur with his philosophy and sent him to gaol for one month with hard labour.

Restrictions Withdrawn.

Information has been received from the Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands-India to the effect that the quarantine restrictions imposed against the port of Hongkong have been withdrawn. The local authorities at Chefoo and the Treaty Power Consuls having withdrawn the declaration of plague-infection against Hongkong, and cholera-infection against Swatow, the medical inspection of vessels arriving from those ports is discontinued.

Important Arrests.

L. S. Wills and a party of detectives have managed to run three men to earth in connection with the armed robbery at Hung Hom. It will be remembered that the Indian watchman residing at the house was so brutally stabbed that he had to be detained in the hospital for some considerable time. At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, the charges against two of the men were withdrawn and the other man was remanded until Monday.

EXEMPTED SOCIETIES.

The Government Gazette notifies that the following Societies have been exempted by the Governor-in-Council from registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1911 and their names are added to the List of Exempted Societies, published in Government Notification No. 105 of 1912, under the following headings:—

Sport (Non-Chinese).
The Victoria Clay Pigeon Club.
Miscellaneous (Non-Chinese).
The Amateur Entertainers' Society.

BEYOND CONTROL.

Last Saturday was marked by an accident at the foot of Ice House Lane.

To-day again, a truck got beyond the control of the coolies in charge of it. No one was hurt, to be sure, but the rickshaw of a well-to-do Chinese was upset, and an accident narrowly averted.

How many mishaps must occur, and how serious must they be, before the authorities stir in the matter and insist upon the regulations regarding brakes being rigidly enforced?

HONGKONG'S DOGS.

Why not Hold an Annual Show?

A few days ago the "Telegraph" drew attention to the miserable state of many of the dogs to be found in the Colony. In justice to local fanciers it would be fair to add, as counterpoise to what was then said, that Hongkong can also boast of possessing some of the finest samples of the dog-species to be seen anywhere in the East; one might even go further, and say that nowhere south of Shanghai can a dog in really good condition be found, save in Hongkong.

This latter fact is, of course, largely due to the climate of our Colony; for the winter season enables the animals easily to regain whatever they may have lost in fitness during the four or five months of excessive heat. At the Straits, or anywhere near the Line, it is next to impossible for the poor beasts to keep in condition, and one marks with a white stone the day on which one comes across even passable dog-flesh there. Also, the Hongkong Britisher entrusts fewer duties to servants than does his brother down South; dog-minding being among these. The Malay boy—with all a Mohammedan's contempt for an animal so dear to British hearts, and with all a Malay's inborn love of inflicting pain—will seldom lose an opportunity of slyly worrying his master's dog and so spoiling its temper; while, the Straits-born Chinese boy, who is usually quite indifferent in his feelings towards the animal, will starve it one day and kill it with over-feeding the next. Here, however, men can make it their boast that they see after the dog's feeding, medicining and exercise themselves, and the result is one of which Hongkong has full right to be proud; the more so in that there are many European breeds that can only be reared here by means of unusual care and watchfulness.

The Material to Hand.

With such a number of well-bred or well-nurtured animals, it is extraordinary that arrangements have never been made—in recent years, at any rate—for a dog-show, on the lines of those frequently conducted at Home. The Police and the Service men would have no difficulty in offering some remarkably fine exhibits; many private residents possess dogs on whose appearance they may justly plume themselves, while there are not a few of our non-European fellow-citizens who would doubtless be ready to bring forward competitors that would make good bids for prizes. Many people here own beautiful chows, few have some very covetable Pekineses, and probably dozens can produce terriers that would not be altogether overlooked in a big London show.

Wanted—A Committee.

In a city abounding in keen sportsmen, the getting together of a practical-minded committee should be quite an easy matter, and there is no reason why the question of a prize-fund should present any serious stumbling-block. The real crux lies in the fact that Hongkong people are, as a rule, not readily roused to enthusiasm over any public matter. Hardly a day passes but one hears odd grumbles at the scarcity of entertainment and festivity in the Colony. But here, as anywhere else, we must make our own diversions, and in the usual way: by all pulling together and so combating the spirit of petty social or commercial factionism that characterizes one half of us, and the equally fatal "masked" groove into which the other half has sunk. If a flower-show or a gymkhana can be a success here, so can a dog show; and it is a thousand pities that the distinctive beauty of these animals—which surely is as great and impressive as that of flowers or of horses—should be hidden away and denied an opportunity of asserting itself. Will not some of the local dog-lovers help the "Telegraph" to stir up a little live interest in this direction?

The "Telegraph" will give one prize; will someone give another?

Trade Marks Registration.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., has renewed until September 18th, 1926, nine specified trade marks registered in 1884.

SOLICITOR AND MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing Speaks His Mind.

During the hearing of an application for a remand made by Mr. Otto Kong Sing to Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, in connection with the alleged keeping of an opium divan, Mr. Kong Sing became heated over what he thought were unfair tactics on the part of the police.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing applied for the remand, whereupon Inspector Watt said the witness, who had just given evidence, very probably would not appear. He could not guarantee his attendance.

Mr. Kong Sing:—It is very unfair of the police to adopt that attitude. This man is in the employ of the police, he is used by them as an informer and—

Mr. Melbourne:—But the police say they cannot guarantee the man's attendance.

Mr. Kong Sing:—The inspector can do it very easily. I say they can bring this man at any time. He is their own informer.

Mr. Melbourne:—The man himself says he is a job coolie.

Mr. Kong Sing:—I am quite convinced that the police can bring this man if they want to. It is their duty to do so.

Mr. Melbourne:—Inspector Watt is just warning you that the man may not appear.

Mr. Kong Sing:—Then I apply for a remand; and if the man is not here I shall comment upon it.

Mr. Melbourne:—I will give you a remand.

Mr. Kong Sing:—I don't ask your Worship to do anything.

Inspector Watt said he wanted the case to go on.

Mr. Kong Sing:—Well, what is your Worship going to do? The police object to a remand, and I ask for one.

Mr. Melbourne:—I will give you a remand, but what about the witness? If he does not appear—

Mr. Kong Sing:—If he does not appear I cannot do anything.

Mr. Melbourne said he did not think it would be fair to comment if the man did not appear. If Mr. Kong Sing liked to cross-examine the man he could do so.

Mr. Kong Sing:—Well, I can subpoena the man and I will ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Melbourne:—If you say he is not a willing witness—

Mr. Kong Sing:—It doesn't matter whether the man is a willing witness or not. I shall subpoena him and then treat him as a hostile witness.

Inspector Watt:—The man shall be here unless something very unforeseen happens. There are such things as slips.

Mr. Kong Sing:—If your Worship will do that now.

Inspector Watt:—Mr. Otto Kong Sing has taken this matter in an entirely wrong light. That is not what was intended at all. The case was remanded until Thursday.

BANK NOTE SECURITIES.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information in the Government Gazette:—India 3.1-2 per cent. Stock, amount £20,000; nominal value £100; price when deposited 92.1-2/3; latest market price 92.1-2/3. Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent. Bonds, amount £10,000; nominal value £100; price when deposited 97.1-2/3; latest market price 98.1-2.

TENDERS.

The following tenders are invited by various departments of the Hongkong Government:—

Letting of about 23,520 square feet of Crown land opposite the Central Market, for a period of two years from November 1st, 1912; upset rent per month, £1,200.

Winter uniform for the crews of the Harbour office steam launches.

Winter uniforms for the European and native Revenue Officers.

Clothing for the use of the Railways Department for 1912-13.

PLANS TO SMUGGLE CHINESE DISCOVERED.

Elaborate System of Fraud Laid Bare.

Mr. F. W. Gabriel, of the Executive Office of the External Department of Australia, returns to-day by the s.s. "Tainan."

In an exclusive interview with a "Telegraph" representative, Mr. Gabriel said about his work in Hongkong:

"For a long time we, in Australia, have suspected a system of some kind whereby prohibited immigrants were being smuggled into us, and I came here to see what I could unearth."

"I have discovered a regular system of fraud, most carefully devised to deceive us, and a large quantity of documents have been seized in Hongkong that consisted of plans of Australian cities and streets, books of instruction to the newly arrived immigrant, maps and time tables. All these have been taken possession of."

Continuing, Mr. Gabriel said:

"I have been especially looking into the matter of stowaways, and other Chinese who have been gaining admission into Australia by a cleverly worked method of substituted birth and naturalization certificates. This has been one of their favourite schemes, and one that has been difficult to get the best of."

"I think, however, that we have found a way to stop it." When asked his opinion of the conditions at present existing in China Mr. Gabriel answered:

"To my mind Chinese troubles are not nearly over, and I shall not be at all surprised to hear of serious complications in Southern China soon."

With regard to Canadian Immigration and immigration in general, Mr. Gabriel said that every Colony is in need of the better class of immigrants, and that the various Colonies were prepared to offer every assistance and reasonable inducement to obtain this class; but that it is very difficult to weed out the "undesirables,"—those who are liable to become burdens on the community,

COMPANY MEETING.

The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

The twenty-ninth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd., was held this noon at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Douglas Lupton and Co. Mr. H. P. Whitcher presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. C. A. Tomes, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross (Consulting Committee), Mr. J. Barton, secretary, Messrs. T. F. Hough, Chun Tong, Chun King Yue, and J. E. Gomes.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, and the auditors' requirements having been complied with, I will, with your permission take them as read.

The past year has been one of disappointment and of unfulfilled hopes, for when I addressed you at our last meeting a year ago, earnings and prospects were then such as to put forward anticipations of a profitable year's working, which, unfortunately, were almost immediately put an end to by the outbreak of the Revolution, and for fully seven months of the year, shipments of cargo were of the most trifling and restricted nature while unfortunately there was no great rush of Chinese passengers during this period to offset diminished freights.

There is little in the accounts that calls for reference, but you will notice the amount of loans on "mortgage" is considerably less than that appearing in the last accounts, owing to mortgages having been paid off, but since the closing of the accounts the amount of fixed deposit has been re-invested in mortgages.

The amount at credit of underwriting account shows an increase of nearly \$7,000.

As outlined in the report there has been a considerable revival in our coast trade since April, which up to the present still continues, and without wishing to indulge in ultra-optimistic views, it is satisfactory to be able to state that earnings for the first quarter of the present year show considerably better results than for some years past, and although the internal condition of China is still anything but settled, the immediate outlook for coast trade is more encouraging than the situation would lead one to expect.

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be glad to answer any question that shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the chairman proposed the adoption of accounts; Mr. T. F. Hough seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross and Mr. C. A. Tomes, were re-elected as consulting committee on the motion of Chun Tong, seconded by Mr. Gomes.

Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors on the proposition of the Hon. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, seconded by Mr. C. A. Tomes.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

COMPANY REPORT.

The China Light and Power Company, Limited.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting to be held at the office of the General Managers on Saturday, 28th September, at noon:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before Shareholders, Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1912.

The net profit for the year, including the sum of \$5,728.87 brought forward, is \$15,062.55 and although an improvement of \$10,233.68 on the previous year, it is not recommended that a dividend be paid. It is proposed to devote \$10,000 to depreciation on machinery and that the balance be carried forward to next year's account.

The new engines have all been installed now and working steadily, and everything is ready to cope for a much larger demand for current when it arrives.

Consulting Committee:—Dr. Noble resigned his seat on the Committee during the year. In accordance with the Articles of Association Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and H. P. White, Esq., retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors:—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin, who are recommended for re-election.

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 20th September 1912.

Profit and Loss Account.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Auditors' fees | 200.00 |
| Consulting Committee's fees | 750.00 |
| Exchange (Loss on subsidiary coin) | 714.46 |
| Charges | 1,789.94 |
| Balance | 15,062.55 |
| | \$ 19,808.94 |
| Balance brought forward from last account | 5,728.87 |
| Interest | 526.79 |
| Unclaimed Dividends for year 1905 | 45.60 |
| Balance from Working Account | 13,065.74 |
| | \$ 18,366.95 |

Balance Sheet.

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Capital | \$ 0. |
| 50,000 Shares at \$6.00 each fully paid up | \$240,000.00 |
| 50,000 Special Shares at \$1.00 each fully paid up | 50,000.00 300,000.00 |
| Sundry Creditors | 8,908.89 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account | 15,062.55 |
| | \$ 324,870.94 |
| Kowloon | |
| Land as per last statement | \$ 33,960.00 |
| Buildings and Machinery as per last statement | 178,560.96 |
| Less value of old Machinery and Plant | 5100.00 |
| | 173,460.96 |
| Since extended | 12,864.21 183,831.17 |
| Lines as per last statement | 42,878.44 |
| Since expanded | 3,946.25 46,824.69 |
| Materials, Stores and Fuel in stock valued at | 27,054.79 |
| Value of premia on unexpired policies | 265.98 |
| Sundry Debtors | 10,417.95 |
| Cash on hand | |
| Head Office | 1,887.40 |
| Kowloon | 341.62 |
| Company's Bankers | 1,887.34 |
| Deposit with Colonial Treasurer | 5,000.00 |
| | 17,616.96 |
| | \$ 324,870.94 |

EUROPEANS COMPLAINT.

Kowloon Rickshaw Coolies a Source of Annoyance.

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Auditors' Certificate.

We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st July, 1912, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

W. H. Potts, A. O'D. Gourdin, Auditors.

Hongkong, 20th Sept., 1912.

Centenaries in Connaught.

The 1911 census returns for Connaught, the western province of Ireland, show that in a total population of 610,984 persons males outnumbered females by 13,194. There were 68 persons—29 males and 37 females—over a hundred years of age. It may be recalled that in the county of Midlothian, with a population of 607,000, no persons were returned as over a hundred. There were in Connaught 217,087, or 35.5 per cent., given as able to speak Irish. Of these 9,367 could speak Irish only. Of the total population 96.3 per cent. were Roman Catholics. Of persons over nine years of age 3.2 per cent. could not write and 15.2 per cent. were entirely illiterate.

TRADE OUTLOOK.

Mr. E. S. Kadoorie Predicts a Steady Improvement.

If events justify the opinion of Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, who has just arrived from Shanghai, from a trade point of view in the northern port, and for that matter the whole of the China ports, the future should be marked with a steady improvement both financially and politically.

Mr. Kadoorie was good enough, yesterday, to express his views to a "Telegraph" reporter. In the course of his chat he said that the outlook in Shanghai for the past month has been better, showing a slight improvement all round in general trade and in the share market. People were very hopeful that the loan would go through very shortly. The effect of that happening would be that money would be circulated among those who had suffered losses with the old government and the confidence of the investor would be gradually restored. It was eventually decided to leave the matter until a more favourable opportunity.

A motion by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Thursfield, to revert to the old system of scoring viz.:—by percentages, and to give a club the option of playing one or two matches instead of two matches as at present, was lost, as it was decided not to have a 2nd Division of the League. Kowloon then proposed to enter their 2nd team also in the League; this was however refused on the motion of Mr. Bird, who thought a 2nd team would hardly be strong enough for the League. This motion was seconded by Mr. Thursfield and carried.

The meeting then proceeded to arrange fixtures for the season.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

A meeting of the representatives of the Clubs interested in the Hongkong Cricket League Competition of 1912-13 was held last evening in the H.K.C.C. pavilion. Mr. W. C. D. Turner presided in the absence of the President, and there were also present:—Messrs. R. E. O. Bird, R. Basa, J. D. McKenzie, W. E. Dawson, W. Withers, W. Weaser, Q. M. S. Davies, R. A. M. G. Corp. Godfrey, R. E., and A. E. Ager, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

The following entries were accepted:—Hongkong O.O. (2 teams), Craigengower, Kowloon, Civil Service, R.G.A., Hongkong Police, R.E., and Staff and Departments.

The report of the Sub-Committee on the proposed formation of the 2nd division of the League was discussed and found to be not feasible. Only four clubs signified their intention of entering. It was eventually decided to leave the matter until a more favourable opportunity.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

A CRICKET COMPLAINT.

Dear Sir,—I note in the published report of the meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League that it was decided on the motion of Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Thursfield, to refuse the K.C.C. permission to run a second team in the League. It appears to me that the gentlemen who carried this motion were too hasty in their judgment. I will not say that they showed a want of sportsmanship, as it looks more like ignorance than malice. The Kowloon Cricket Club has a membership of 160 members, and several cricketers were likely to join if this proposal had gone through. Why should the Hongkong Cricket Club be allowed to enter two teams when the K.C.C. is refused? In some people's opinion the K.C.C. ground is superior to the Hongkong ground. This may not be, but certainly the surroundings are superior, for a cricket ground. Because the K.C.C. 2nd team last year was very weak it is no reason why this year they would not be able to put in a stronger team. Last year they had great difficulty in arranging any matches at all, and I believe they played the Civil Service 2nd about ten times. Naturally the members were not enthusiastic and did not turn up to practice. I consider that the decision of the Hongkong Cricket League has cost the K.C.C. the certainty of adding several good cricketers (Service men and Civilians) to its membership and that some of its present members who would have been willing to take up the game with more enthusiasm will give it up for good.

In the immediate past there had been a general lack of confidence, but that has now passed.

Mr. Kadoorie naturally pointed out that much of the foreshadowed improvement was dependent on the settlement of affairs in China. When that had been done, and when they had fixed the currency and the exchange, there would be a great improvement in business from Hongkong, the gate of China, right up to the north. It would, he thought, tend to restore confidence and the number of companies, public and private, that would get openings for different kinds of business would be very large, whereas people would have nothing to do with them, neither European nor Chinese at present, because they were not at all certain what was going to happen.

In the immediate past there had been a general lack of confidence, but that has now passed.

According to the evidence the lady and a friend engaged the two coolies to take them from the Cricket Ground to Chatham Road. When they arrived at the complainant's house the boy was sent to pay them. He tendered them five cents each and they declined to have it. The husband of the complainant went out to them and when they refused to take it from him he gave them in charge for demanding more than their legal fare.

His Worship:—How long did it take you to go from the Cricket Ground to the lady's house in Chatham Road?

First defendant:—Half an hour (laugh).

Inspector Kerr:—You can walk from where the lady got the rickshaw to her home in less than five minutes. I have had several complaints but people don't wish to come to the Police Court.

His Worship:—Especially ladies. They don't like to come here.

Inspector Kerr:—On several occasions I have had to ask for the coolies to be dismissed. This is a common occurrence over there; for a five cent drive they demand ten cents.

His Worship:—\$3 or seven days each, and cautioned. Now, don't come here again. Thank you, madam, for coming up.

To-day's Advertisement

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1912, at 8 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Queen's Road East, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. 19129, Queen's Road East.

On 28th Sept., Island Lot No. 19129.

Hongkong, 21st Sept., 1912. [688]

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1912, at 8 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Wan Chai in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. 19129, Wan Chai.

On 28th Sept., Island Lot No. 19129.

Hongkong, 21st Sept., 1912. [688]

DAIRY FARM.

NEWS.

Dining out this evening. Bridge? No; Poker. That means a late night? Yes, and a thirsty morning! and KIPPERED HERRING for breakfast AND an excuse for a cocktail or two at eleven.

August 12, 1912.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & CO.'S

CLARETS.

Medoc

St. Estephe

Ch. Pontet Canet

St. Emilion

Ch. Leoville

The above are pure Bordeaux Claret and are guaranteed free from Drugs, colouring or added matter.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Tel. 636.

CHLORO

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE REPORT.

The following is Messrs. Wright and Hornby's Share Report, dated September 21.

Rates for local stocks with few exceptions, have kept steady throughout the week and a fair enquiry still exists for investment purposes.

Para Rubber is quoted from London at 4/7-1/2 per lb. and the market for shares in London closed slightly firm.

B.I. Silver quoted at 20.3-16 per oz. for ready and 20.3-10 per oz. for forward delivery, steady.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 2/-5-10 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been the medium of a good business at various rates from \$812.1-2 to \$825 and the market closes with sellers at the latter figure; the London price is £84/10/- sellers.

Marine Insurances.—Unions find a market at \$810 buyers.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are in demand at \$355 and China Fires at \$134.1-2 after sales at \$133.1-2 and \$134.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats after advancing to \$29 with sales and buyers during the early part of the week have declined to \$28.1-4 sellers, owing to the failure of negotiations for an agreement with the competing companies on the Canton run to raise the present scale of rates. China and Manilas are steady at 8.3-4; Star Ferries have sold at \$40, closing with probable buyers at the rate; Douglas's have sellers at \$27; Shell Transport have been dealt in freely at 112/6 and 113/- and the market closed in London yesterday at 112/6 middle.

Refineries.—China Sugar have small sellers at \$115. Luzons are in good demand at \$30.

Mining.—Raubs could be placed at 3.40. Trounols have local buyers at 73/- and sellers at 75/-.

Pahang Consolidated are quoted at 10/6 middle, and Kajangs at 33/6 middle. Langkats could probably be placed at 76. 61 on dividend; sellers are asking 78. 62.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong Docks are quoted at \$45 sellers. Shanghai Docks have improved from Tls. 47. to 48 buyers. Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$624 and \$64, closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkong Wharves are quoted from the North at Tls. 98 sellers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are enquired for at \$102.1-2; Kowloon Lands at \$34 and West Points at \$55.1-2.

Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$114 for the old, and there are buyers of the new shares at \$73.

Humphreys Estates are wanted at 87.3-4.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have buyers at 4.1-2. Ewos are quoted from the North at Tls. 103 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$9, Watsons at \$5.10, Union Waterborts at 10/-, Electrics at 23, William Powells at 72, Cements at 3.00 after sales at \$3.85 and \$4.00 and Hongkong Trams at 4/6. Dairy Farms have sold at 22/- and more shares could probably be placed at the rate. China Providents have sellers at 8/- and Steam Fisheries at \$3.00.

Quotations received by cable from London to-day:—

Bauks \$34.10/- sellers middle Indos 57/- Shells 25/12/6 Trounols 74/- Pahang Qonsolidated 10/6 Kailangs 33/6 Hongkong Electric Trams 4/6 Rubber P. I. Trusts 12/3 Pm. London Ventures 1/1.1.2 Colonial Rubber and Produce 4/10.1-2 buyers.

CEYLON RUBBER MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton Limited, report under date Aug. 16th, 1912:—

A quiet tone has prevailed in the private market, prices for the most part showing very small fluctuations.

The discount recently noticeable in the price of Plantation Rubber as compared with Para has been further increased, in view of which Plantation Rubber is likely in the near future to receive more attention from consumers at the relatively attractive prices.

The auctions which comprised nearly 800 tons, opened with fair general competition. The majority of orders were for the medium and lower kinds of Crepe, and for these prices showed in many instances a marked improvement as compared with previous sale quotations. Smoked sheet was also in rather better enquiry, but first Lex Crepe was about 14. to 1d. per lb. lower.

The highest price realized was 4/11 for a small parcel of Highlands smoked sheet, 4/10 being the best figure for Crepe.

PUBLIC COMPANY.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY 28th September, 1912, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1912, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY 25th, until SATURDAY, 28th September, 1912, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th Sept. 1912. [631]

CHEAP SALE.

The Sun Shing Firm, No. 91 Queen's Road Central (In Voluntary Liquidation).

A Large Assortment of Gold, Silver and Ivory Ware.

Also

A Large Quantity of Chinese Silks, Sandalwood and Blackwood, &c.

All the Articles in this old established shop are being sold for Cash at prices considerably below Cost.

J. HENNDEN'S SETH. Liquidator.

Hongkong, 19th Sept., 1912. [62]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, September 28th at 9.15 P.M.

Under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

"PENELOPE" (Comic Opera).

Lyrics by G. P. HAWTHORN. Music by EDWARD SOLON.

SUTRO'S

"A marriage has been arranged."

IMPRESSIONS IN LIGHT AND SOUND

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Tickets, Dress Circle and Stalls \$3. P.M. \$2, Gallery \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price to Pit and Gallery.

FULL ORCHESTRA.

Hongkong, 12th Sept., 1912. [630]

THEATRE ROYAL.

WORLD'S TOUR 1911-12-13, THE EMINENT ACTOR.

ALLAN WILKIE, Supported by powerful London Company, including the talented Actress.

Miss FREDISWYDE HUNTER-WATTS.

SATURDAY, 21st Sept.:

MATINEE: 4 P.M.

Shakopeo's Pastoral Comedy "AS YON LIKE IT."

EVENING: 9.15 P.M.

Positively Last Performance.

Sir Henry Irving's Greatest Success "THE BELLS."

Mr. ALLAN WILKIE as "Mephisto."

Plans at ROBINSON'S.

PRICES: \$3.50, \$2. and \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Pit & \$2 seats.

Hongkong, 18th Sept., 1912. [674]

WING TAI LOONG.

SHANTUNG.

CHEFOO SILK FOR SALE.

SELECTED.

FINEST QUALITY.

To be obtained at Moderate Prices from the HONGKONG BRANCH.

WING TAI LOONG,

181, Des Vosse Road, Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th Aug., 1912. [628]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgages of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

Bank and Trustee, on application.

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, OR

WILLS ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaker and Executor.

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th Sept., 1912. [660]

COMMERCIAL.

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The auctions which comprised nearly 800 tons, opened with fair general competition. The majority of orders were for the medium and lower kinds of Crepe, and for these prices showed in many instances a marked improvement as compared with previous sale quotations. Smoked sheet was also in rather better enquiry, but first Lex Crepe was about 14. to 1d. per lb. lower.

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Ceylon Rubber Market Report.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that in pursuance of the requisition set out hereafter which has been lodged at the Registered Office of the Company on the 12th day of September 1912 by or on behalf of the persons whose names are set out at the bottom of this requisition an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., at Pader Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 26th day of September, 1912, at Noon, for the purpose of considering the resolution set out in the said Resolution and of passing such resolution as may be thought fit.

THE BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office—46, Wall Street, New York.

London Office—26, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay

Calcutta

Cario

Colombo

Emireh

Hongkong

INTERPORT CONTESTS.

Hongkong Lead by Nineteen Points to Nine.

Despite the weather conditions prevailing yesterday afternoon, there was a good attendance at the V.R.C. to witness the inter-port aquatics contests and incidentally the club races.

The 220 yards Interport race was easily won by Berthet for Shanghai. McCabe looked none too well when he lined up with the contestants and perhaps it would have been wiser from a health point of view if he had not stripped on such a wretched day.

Cruz, of Hongkong, was the only man Berthet had to fear. Cruz certainly swam gamely, but when the effort was needed he lacked the dash and powerful finish of the Shanghai representative.

Souza was the Interport long plunge event, with Witchell second.

In the Interport back race Witchell and Hutton had matters their own way and the former won by twenty-two feet. The Shanghai men were never dangerous and the fact that Witchell collided at every turn with Berthet did not seriously affect the result as before Witchell could collide with Berthet he had naturally to be on the return and must therefore be some yards in front.

The evening ended with Hongkong leading on the two day by nineteen points to nine.

THE EVENTS.

Handicaps (Members only):—First heat, 1, A. J. V. Ribeiro; 2, J. M. Rosa Pereira (2).

The winner from the second obstacle, and, after being beaten, won easily by two yards. Time 37.1/5 sec.

Second Heat:—1, A. H. Carroll (2); 2, F. L. da Rosa (scratch); The winner won easily. Time 39.2/5 sec.

Long Plunge (Interport).

This event was the centre of much interest. Witchell, Tata, Calvert, Ellis, and Souza represented the home team, whilst Berthet and McCabe represented Shanghai.

Witchell was the first to enter the water and reached 52. Tata dived too deep and had hardly reached the surface before he turned. Ellis plunged 55 feet and then McCabe reached the 60 feet mark. Calvert just turned 53 and then Souza eclipsed the bunch with a plunge of 61 ft. 3 in. This mark stood good and Souza was eventually declared the winner with Witchell second with a mark of 60 ft. 3 in.

Two Lengths Handicap. Final:—Ribeiro (4); 2, Pereira (4).

Ribeiro won by half a yard. Time 32.25 sec.

200 Yards (Interport).

The contestants were: Claxton, Souza, Cruz—Hongkong; Berthet, McCabe, Brown—Shanghai.

From the commencement Cruz set the pace and held the lead until the fourth length, where he was joined by Brown with Berthet third, lying handy. Thus they swam with Claxton, Souza, and McCabe out of it. At the fifth turn Berthet turned first, but he made very little ground, as Cruz was quickly alongside of him. At the last turn but one Berthet commenced to assert himself, closely followed by Cruz who was swimming gamely. Berthet, however, maintained his lead and coming with a terrific rattle over the last twenty yards, defeated Cruz by four seconds. Time 3min. Cruz 3min. 4sec.

Four Lengths Handicap (members only):—First Heat:—1, A. V. Barros (5); 2, J. M. Rosa Pereira (8). Time 74.15; second heat: 1, A. H. Carroll (7); 2, F. L. da Rosa (2). Time 77.4/5.

Back Race-Four Lengths (Interport).

Barros, Witchell and H. W. Hutton (assistant ship's steward, H. M. S. Tamar) represented Hongkong, and Berthet and McCabe, Shanghai.

Witchell led from start to finish, but unfortunately collided with Berthet at every turn. The 12 lengths were, however, always in the safe keeping of Hongkong, as Hutton was second to Witchell twenty two lengths away. Witchell was loudly applauded for this victory. Time 85.4/5. Hutton's time was 90.4/5.

The Water Polo.

The Whites met the Blues, L. Lammert being the skipper of the former team and A. H. Carroll the second. The Blues were the first to get busy in the cool sense and Sewell was not long in annexing a goal. This score was the only one up to half time.

In the second moiety Rodrigues equalised and the game finished with the scores level.

SHORT SERMON.

The text for this brief Sermon is taken from an address delivered last winter by George Wharton Pepper, who said:

Christianity, if we would live it, would be the greatest power in the world against socialism. But a great many Christians are only lukewarm in their religion. If Christianity were to fail, socialism would be the world's only hope.

"If we would live it!"

Nothing in this short sentence is of more importance than this little word "we".

Many times we hear men and women talking about the results of Christianity, and nearly always such conversations include a remark about the failure of "people" to "live" the teachings of the Master. It is this willingness to place the blame impersonally, as it were, that is one of the real reasons for the lack of results.

Even a cursory study of Christ's teachings makes it clear that he did not expect them to furnish a foundation for argument, discussion and doctrinal hair-splitting. It was a life that he taught, not a lesson couched in ordinary lessons.

If we are to be true and faithful followers of him, we must live what he lived. Not in many instances will it be necessary for us to suffer as he suffered, but in every instance it should be our chief aim to guide our daily lives by his life.

We are the ones to do this. Whatever those who have lived and died may have done or left undone is not our concern. What may be done by those who come after us is our concern, and vitally so, because we are responsible in a large measure for the conduct and character of these unborn generations.

The religion which bears Christ's name should not be an ornate, complex system of belief embellished with all manner of forms and ceremonies and sunk almost out of sight in a sea of varying doctrines.

In substance, it is a matter of loving and working—of loving others as well as ourselves and of working for others as well as for ourselves.

The late William T. Stoddard once said that if Christ should come back to this earth and visit China, surely he would stop at Hull House while there. Hull House is the centre of the great work brought into being by Jane Adams.

This statement points a truth that is worthy of our best thoughts and our most earnest efforts in the line of right-doing. It would be a fine thing if each of us tried to live that if the Man of Galilee were to wander in person along the streets to-night, he would have to choose any particular house in which to lodge, but we'd feel at home in the first one at the door of which he knocked.

It would not be an impossible achievement, by any means. It can be put in words so few and simple that at one reading of them the wonder arises as to why it should not long since have been generally achieved. For it is a matter of love and work, and those are the parents of justice, which was the chief aim of Jesus Christ.

Chinese Autumn Manoeuvres. General Li has decided to hold autumn manoeuvres this year at Wuchang. One regiment, says the "Peking Daily News," will be selected from each division for the purpose. Various consuls and other prominent guests will be invited to attend the manoeuvres.

POST OFFICE.

SIBERIAN ROUTE, SCRIPTION, UNNECESSARY FOR EUROPE.

Letters and post cards for Europe will be despatched by the route Siberia unless marked by the sender for transmission by north route. Printed matter and samples will continue to be sent by the Suez Canal route.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left Due
London Shanghai
Aug. 28 Sept. 14
Sept. 1 Sept. 16

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, China, 22nd inst.

French, Nera, 23rd inst.

American, Chio Maru, 27th inst.

American, Nippon Maru, 18th prox.

MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji—Per Nankin, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui—Per Dagi-ward, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Japan and Moji—Per St. Albans, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Straits and India, via Calcutta—Per Japan, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Hoihow—Per Carl Diederichsen, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobo—Per G. F. Lüders, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Straits—Per Silesia, 22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tjibodas, 28th Sept. 11 a.m.

Straits and Burmali—Per Muttr, 28th Sept. 11 a.m.

Samanez—Per Heimdal, 28th Sept. 11 a.m.

Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per Tsingyan, 23rd Sept. 11 a.m.

Macau—Per Sui Tai, 23rd Sept. 11 a.m.

Malaya, Singapore—Per Sungkien, 28th Sept. 5 p.m.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Michael Johnson, 28th Sept. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, China and Japan via Kobo (Europe via Siberia)—Per Non, 29th Sept. 5 p.m.

Strait, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Fusing, 24th Sept. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobo—Per Kutsang, 24th Sept. 10 a.m.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Michael Johnson, 28th Sept. 5 p.m.

French Mail.

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